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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/238,163	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SUMIYAMA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Joseph R. Pokrzywa	<b>Art Unit</b> 2622	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4 and 6-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4 and 6-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 8/16/04, and has been entered and made of record. Currently, **claims 1, 4, and 6-19** are pending.

### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments, see pages 9 and 10, filed 8/16/04, with respect to the rejection(s) of independent **claim(s) 1, 16, and 19** under 35 U.S.C.102(b), cited as being anticipated by Hirata *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,113,520), and independent **claim 10** under 35 U.S.C.103(a), cited as being unpatentable over Hirata *et al.* in view of Hanamoto (U.S. Patent Number 5,152,001), have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Hirata *et al.* and Ohta (U.S. Patent Number 5,448,376).

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. **Claims 1, 4, 6, 9-13, and 16-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirata *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,113,520, cited in the Office action dated 5/17/04) in view of Ohta (U.S. Patent Number 5,448,376).

Regarding **claim 1**, Hirata discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising a first memory for storing image data (print data memory 45, column 2, lines 49 through 55), an image input unit for inputting the image data to the first memory (column 1, lines 44 through 54, and column 3, line 57 through column 4, line 44), a second memory for storing image forming conditions (key buffer 41, column 2, lines 39 through 44, column 2, lines 65 through 68, and column 3, lines 36 through 48), an image output unit for printing the image data stored in the first memory under the image forming conditions stored in the second memory (column 3, lines 4 through 48, and column 6, lines 37 through 44), command unit for generating a command of discarding the image data being printed from the image output unit (cancel key 19, column 4, lines 50 through 64), an image data discarding controller (CPU 30) for discarding the image data stored in the first memory when the command of discarding the image data is generated by the command unit (column 2, lines 24 through 55, and column 4, lines 58 through 64), while maintaining the associated image forming conditions stored in the second memory (column 4, lines 50 through 64, and column 6, lines 37 through 51), a job stopping controller for stopping a print operation of a job being printed by the image output unit (being the job within the print reservation memory 46, column 2, lines 39 through 56, column 4, lines 45 through 64, and column 6, lines 29 through 51), and an output control means for causing the output unit to output image data newly input from the image input unit under the maintained image forming conditions (column 4, lines 37 through 57, wherein as seen in Fig. 3B, at step S260, when an execute print

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key is pressed, image data which was newly input by the image input unit, noted as the keyboard 10, is printed during the printing routine in step S290), wherein the command unit generates a command of discarding the image data of the job stopped by the job stopping controller (column 2, lines 24 through 55, and column 4, lines 58 through 64), and wherein the image data discarding controller discards the image data of the job stopped by the job stopping controller and maintains the image forming conditions of the job (column 4, lines 50 through 64, and column 6, lines 37 through 51).

However, Hirata fails to expressly disclose of causing the output unit to output image data newly input from the image input unit after the discarding of image data from the first memory under the maintained image forming conditions.

Ohta discloses an image forming apparatus (see Figs. 1 and 2), comprising a first memory for storing image data (image memory 2 and 13, seen in Figs. 1 and 2, column 4, lines 7-41, and column 5, lines 7-27), an image input unit for inputting the image data to the first memory (scanner 9, column 4, line 62-column 5, line 27), a second memory for storing image forming conditions (parameter ROM 11, column 4, lines 7-65), an image output unit for printing the image data stored in the first memory under the image forming conditions stored in the second memory (printer 14, column 4, line 66-column 5, line 46), command unit for generating a command of discarding the image data being printed from the image output unit (column 8, lines 3-19), and an output control means for causing the output unit to output image data newly input from the image input unit after the discarding of image data from the first memory under the maintained image forming conditions (column 8, lines 3-41).

Hirata & Ohta are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being systems that print scanned data based on conditions stored in a memory. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to consider Hirata's system to output image data newly input from the image input unit after the discarding of image data from the first memory under the maintained image forming conditions, as recognized by Ohta. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata's system would become more efficient with the addition of Ohta's teachings, since image forming parameters would not need to be reloaded for each newly input image, as recognized by Ohta in column 1, line 37-column 2, line 59. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Ohta with the system of Hirata to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding *claim 4*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 1, and Hirata further teaches of means for changing the maintained image forming conditions (column 2, lines 11 through 68, and column 3, lines 20 through 56).

Regarding *claim 6*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 1, and Ohta further teaches that the image input unit is an image reader for reading the image from the original and acquiring the image data, wherein the image output unit and the image reader operate independently (see Figs. 1 and 2, and column 4, line 42-column 5, line 27).

Hirata & Ohta are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being systems that print scanned data based on conditions stored in a memory. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Hirata's system further include an image reader that operates independently of the output unit, as

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recognized by Ohta. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata's system would become more user-friendly with the addition of Ohta's teachings, since scanning functions and printing functions would be performed independently through the same apparatus, as recognized by Ohta in column 1, line 37-column 2, line 59. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Ohta with the system of Hirata to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6.

Regarding *claim 9*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 1, and Hirata further teaches that the image output unit is a printer for printing an image on a paper based on the image data (column 3, lines 4 through 17).

Regarding *claim 10*, Hirata discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising an image reader for acquiring image data of an original (column 1, lines 31 through 54), an image memory for storing image data acquired by the image reader (print data memory 45, column 2, lines 49 through 55), a mode memory for storing image forming conditions selected for the acquired image data (key buffer 41, column 2, lines 39 through 44, column 2, lines 65 through 68, and column 3, lines 36 through 48), a printer for printing an image on paper, based on the image data stored in the image memory, under the image forming conditions stored in the mode memory (column 3, lines 4 through 48, and column 6, lines 37 through 44), a command unit for generating a command of discarding the image data being printed by the printer (cancel key 19, column 4, lines 50 through 64), an image data discarding controller (CPU 30) for discarding the image data stored in the image memory when the command of discarding the image data is generated by the command unit (column 2, lines 24 through 55, and column 4, lines 58 through 64), while maintaining the associated image forming conditions stored in the mode memory

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(column 4, lines 50 through 64, and column 6, lines 37 through 51), and a job stopping controller for stopping a print operation of a job being printed by the printer (being the job within the print reservation memory 46, column 2, lines 39 through 56, column 4, lines 45 through 64, and column 6, lines 29 through 51), wherein the command unit generates a command of discarding the image data of the job stopped by the job stopping controller (column 2, lines 24 through 55, and column 4, lines 58 through 64), and wherein the image data discarding controller discards the image data of the job stopped by the job stopping controller and maintains the image forming conditions of the job (column 4, lines 50 through 64, and column 6, lines 37 through 51).

However, Hirata fails to expressly disclose of an image reader for reading an original and acquiring image data of the original, and a print control unit for causing the printer to print another image data newly read by the image reader under the maintained image forming conditions in the mode memory. Further, Hirata fails to expressly disclose of causing the printer to print another image data newly read by the image reader after the discarding of image data from the image memory under the maintained image forming conditions.

Ohta discloses an image forming apparatus (see Figs. 1 and 2), comprising an image reader for reading an original and acquiring by the image reader (scanner 9, column 4, line 62-column 5, line 27), an image memory for storing image data acquired by the image reader (image memory 2 and 13, seen in Figs. 1 and 2, column 4, lines 7-41, and column 5, lines 7-27), a mode memory for storing image forming conditions selected for the acquired image data (parameter ROM 11, column 4, lines 7-65), a printer for printing an image on a paper, based on the image data stored in the image memory, under the image forming conditions in the mode memory (printer 14, column 4, line 66-column 5, line 46), command unit for generating a command of



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discarding the image data being printed by the printer (column 8, lines 3-19), and a print control unit for causing the printer to print another image data newly read by the image reader after the discarding of image data from the image memory under the maintained image forming conditions in the mode memory (column 8, lines 3-41).

Hirata & Ohta are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being systems that print scanned data based on conditions stored in a memory. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to consider Hirata's system to output image data newly input from the image input unit after the discarding of image data from the image memory under the maintained image forming conditions, as recognized by Ohta. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata's system would become more efficient with the addition of Ohta's teachings, since image forming parameters would not need to be reloaded for each newly input image, as recognized by Ohta in column 1, line 37-column 2, line 59. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Ohta with the system of Hirata to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

Regarding *claim 11*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 10, and Hirata further teaches of a changing means for changing the maintained image forming conditions (column 2, lines 11 through 68, and column 3, lines 20 through 56).

Regarding *claim 12*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 10, and Hirata further teaches that the image reader and the printer operate independently (column 1, lines 37 through 54), and the image memory stores image data for a plurality of jobs (column 2, lines 39 through 64, and column 5, lines 6 through 66).

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Regarding *claim 13*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 12, and Hirata further teaches of a print control unit that gives priority to a new job for printing under the maintained forming conditions over the rest of the jobs on a waiting list (column 5, line 15 through column 6, line 28).

Regarding *claim 16*, Hirata discloses an image forming method, comprising storing image data in an image memory (print data memory 45, column 2, lines 49 through 55), storing image forming conditions for the image data in a memory (key buffer 41, column 2, lines 39 through 44, column 2, lines 65 through 68, and column 3, lines 36 through 48), printing an image on a paper (column 3, lines 4 through 17), based on the image data stored in the image memory, under the image forming conditions stored in the memory (column 3, lines 20 through 48, and column 6, lines 37 through 44), generating a command of discarding the image data whose image is being printed (cancel key 19, column 4, lines 50 through 64), stopping a print operation of the image data being printed and erasing the image data from the image memory in response to the command, while maintaining the associated image forming conditions in the memory (column 4, lines 50 through 64, and column 6, lines 37 through 51), acquiring new image data and storing the new image data and storing the new image data in the image memory (column 5, line 54 through column 6, line 36), and printing a new image on a paper, based on the newly acquired image data, under the image forming conditions maintained in the memory (column 6, lines 37 through 51, whereby as seen in Fig. 3B, at step S260, when an execute print key is pressed, image data which was newly input by the image input unit, noted as the keyboard 10, is printed during the printing routine in step S290).

However, Hirata fails to expressly disclose of printing a new image on paper based on the new image data acquired after the discarding of image data from the image memory, under the image forming conditions maintained in the memory.

Ohta discloses an image forming method (see Fig. 1), comprising storing image data in an image memory (image memory 2 and 13, seen in Figs. 1 and 2, column 4, lines 7-41, and column 5, lines 7-27), storing image forming conditions for the image data in a memory (parameter ROM 11, column 4, lines 7-65), printing an image on a paper, based on the image data stored in the image memory, under the image forming conditions stored in the memory (via printer 14, column 4, line 66-column 5, line 46), generating a command of discarding the image data whose image is being printed (column 8, lines 3-19), and printing a new image on a paper, based on the new image data acquired after the discarding of image data from the image memory, under the image forming conditions maintained in the memory (column 8, lines 3-41).

Hirata & Ohta are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being systems that print scanned data based on conditions stored in a memory. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to consider Hirata's system to output image data newly input from the image input unit after the discarding of image data from the first memory under the maintained image forming conditions, as recognized by Ohta. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata's system would become more efficient with the addition of Ohta's teachings; since image forming parameters would not need to be reloaded for each newly input image, as recognized by Ohta in column 1, line 37-column 2, line 59. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Ohta with the system of Hirata to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

Regarding *claim 17*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming method discussed above in claim 16, and Hirata further teaches of the step of changing the maintained image forming conditions (column 2, lines 11 through 68, and column 3, lines 20 through 56).

Regarding *claim 18*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming method discussed above in claim 16, and Hirata further teaches of the step of printing image data of another print job on a waiting list after the newly acquired image data has completely been printed (column 5, line 15 through column 6, line 51).

Regarding *claim 19*, Hirata discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising a first memory for storing image data (print data memory 45, column 2, lines 49 through 55), a second memory for storing image forming conditions (key buffer 41, column 2, lines 39 through 44, column 2, lines 65 through 68, and column 3, lines 36 through 48), an image output unit for printing the image data stored in a first memory under the image forming conditions stored in the second memory (column 3, lines 4 through 48, and column 6, lines 37 through 44), a command unit for generating a command of discarding the image data being printed from the image output unit (cancel key 19, column 4, lines 50 through 64), an image data discarding controller (CPU 30) for discarding the image data stored in the first memory when the command of discarding the image data is generated by the command means (column 2, lines 24 through 55, and column 4, lines 58 through 64), while maintaining the associated image forming conditions stored in the second memory (column 4, lines 50 through 64, and column 6, lines 37 through 51), and a job stopping controller for stopping a print operation of a job being printed by the image output unit (being the job within the print reservation memory 46, column 2, lines 39 through 56, column 4, lines 45 through 64, and column 6, lines 29 through 51), wherein the command unit generates a

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command of discarding the image data of the job stopped by the job stopping controller (column 2, lines 24 through 55, and column 4, lines 58 through 64), and wherein the image data discarding controller discards the image data of the job stopped by the job stopping controller and maintains the image forming conditions of the job (column 4, lines 50 through 64, and column 6, lines 37 through 51), an image input unit for inputting image data to the first memory (column 1, lines 44 through 54, and column 3, line 57 through column 4, line 44), and an output control unit for causing the output unit to output image data newly input from the image input unit under the maintained image forming conditions (column 4, lines 37 through 57), wherein the first memory stores a plurality of image data, and the output control means gives priority to the newly inputted image data to be printed under the maintained image forming conditions over the rest of the image data (column 3, line 36 through column 4, line 57, whereby as seen in Fig. 3B, at step S260, when an execute print key is pressed, image data which was newly input by the image input unit, noted as the keyboard 10, is printed during the printing routine in step S290).

However, Hirata fails to expressly disclose of causing the output unit to output image data newly input from the image input unit after the discarding of image data from the first memory under the maintained image forming conditions.

Ohta discloses an image forming apparatus (see Figs. 1 and 2), comprising a first memory for storing image data (image memory 2 and 13, seen in Figs. 1 and 2, column 4, lines 7-41, and column 5, lines 7-27), a second memory for storing image forming conditions (parameter ROM 11, column 4, lines 7-65), an image output unit for printing the image data stored in the first memory under the image forming conditions stored in the second memory (printer 14, column 4, line 66-column 5, line 46), command unit for generating a command of discarding the image

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data being printed from the image output unit (column 8, lines 3-19), an image input unit for inputting the image data to the first memory (scanner 9, column 4, line 62-column 5, line 27), and an output control means for causing the output unit to output image data newly input from the image input unit after the discarding of image data from the first memory under the maintained image forming conditions (column 8, lines 3-41).

Hirata & Ohta are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being systems that print scanned data based on conditions stored in a memory. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to consider Hirata's system to output image data newly input from the image input unit after the discarding of image data from the first memory under the maintained image forming conditions, as recognized by Ohta. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata's system would become more efficient with the addition of Ohta's teachings, since image forming parameters would not need to be reloaded for each newly input image, as recognized by Ohta in column 1, line 37-column 2, line 59. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Ohta with the system of Hirata to obtain the invention as specified in claim 19.

5. **Claims 7, 8, 14, and 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirata *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,113,520, cited in the Office action dated 5/17/04) in view of Ohta (U.S. Patent Number 5,448,376), and further in view of Hanamoto (U.S. Patent Number 5,152,001, cited in the Office action dated 5/17/04).

Regarding **claim 7**, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 6, but fail to expressly disclose if when the image reader is reading another

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original, the command unit generates a command of suspending the reading operation, and at the same time, it generates a command of discarding the image data to be printed.

Hanamoto discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising a first memory for storing image data (electrical load 54, column 40 through 53), a second memory for storing image forming conditions (column 2, lines 20 through 38, and column 4, lines 48 through 57), an image output unit for printing the image data stored in the first memory under the image forming conditions stored in the second memory (column 3, lines 17 through 54), a command unit for generating a command of discarding the image data being printed from the image output unit (column 4, lines 8 through 35), an image data discarding controller for discarding the image data stored in the first memory when the command of discarding the image data is generated by the command unit (column 4, lines 8 through 60), while maintaining the associated image forming conditions stored in the second memory (column 4, lines 8 through 35). Further, Hanamoto teaches that the image input unit is an image reader for reading the image from the original and acquiring the image data (column 3, lines 32 through 47), wherein the image output unit and the image reader operate independently (column 3, lines 17 through 47). Additionally, Hanamoto teaches that the image reader is reading another original, the command unit generates a command of suspending the reading operation, and at the same time, it generates a command of discarding the image data to be printed (column 3, line 32 through column 4, line 60, and column 6, lines 8 through 57).

Hirata, Ohta, & Hanamoto are combinable because they are each in the same field of endeavor, as they all are systems that process input data, and they print an image on paper as an output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

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the art to modify Hirata and Ohta's system with the teachings of Hanamoto. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata and Ohta's system would become more widely used, since image data would be able to be input through a scanner, as recognized by Hanamoto, therein allowing users to process more types of image data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hanamoto with the system of Hirata and Ohta to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

Regarding *claim 8*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 6, but fail to expressly disclose if when the image reader is reading another original, the command unit generates a command of discarding the image data to be printed after the reading operation for another original has been completed.

Hanamoto discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising a first memory for storing image data (electrical load 54, column 40 through 53), a second memory for storing image forming conditions (column 2, lines 20 through 38, and column 4, lines 48 through 57), an image output unit for printing the image data stored in the first memory under the image forming conditions stored in the second memory (column 3, lines 17 through 54), a command unit for generating a command of discarding the image data being printed from the image output unit (column 4, lines 8 through 35), an image data discarding controller for discarding the image data stored in the first memory when the command of discarding the image data is generated by the command unit (column 4, lines 8 through 60), while maintaining the associated image forming conditions stored in the second memory (column 4, lines 8 through 35). Further, Hanamoto teaches that the image input unit is an image reader for reading the image from the original and acquiring the image data (column 3, lines 32 through 47), wherein the image output unit and the



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image reader operate independently (column 3, lines 17 through 47). Additionally, Hanamoto further teaches that if the image reader is reading another original, the command unit generates a command of discarding the image data to be printed after the reading operation for another original has been completed (column 3, line 32 through column 4, line 60, and column 6, lines 8 through 57).

Hirata, Ohta, & Hanamoto are combinable because they are each in the same field of endeavor, as they all are systems that process input data, and they print an image on paper as an output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hirata and Ohta's system with the teachings of Hanamoto. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata and Ohta's system would become more widely used, since image data would be able to be input through a scanner, as recognized by Hanamoto, therein allowing users to process more types of image data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hanamoto with the system of Hirata and Ohta to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

Regarding *claim 14*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 12, but fail to expressly disclose if the image reader is reading another original, the command unit generates a command of suspending the reading operation, and at the same time, it generates a command of discarding the image data to be printed.

Hanamoto discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising an image reader for reading an original and acquiring image data of an original (column 3, lines 17 through 54), a mode memory for storing image forming conditions selected for the acquired image data (read-write memory 55), a printer for printing an image on paper, based on the image data stored in the

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image memory, under the image forming conditions stored in the mode memory (column 3, line 48 through column 4, line 35), a command unit for generating a command of discarding the image data being printed by the printer (column 4, lines 8 through 35), an image data discarding controller for discarding the image data stored in the image memory when the command of discarding the image data is generated by the command unit (column 4, lines 8 through 60), while maintaining the associated image forming conditions stored in the mode memory (column 4, lines 8 through 35), and a print control unit for causing the printer to print another image data newly read by the image reader under the maintained image forming conditions in the mode memory (column 3, line 32 through column 4, line 60, and column 5, lines 24 through 63).

Further, Hanamoto teaches that if the image reader is reading another original, the command unit generates a command of suspending the reading operation, and at the same time, it generates a command of discarding the image data to be printed (column 3, line 32 through column 4, line 60, and column 6, lines 8 through 57).

Hirata, Ohta, & Hanamoto are combinable because they are each in the same field of endeavor, as they all are systems that process input data, and they print an image on paper as an output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hirata and Ohta's system with the teachings of Hanamoto. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata and Ohta's system would become more widely used, since image data would be able to be input through a scanner, as recognized by Hanamoto, therein allowing users to process more types of image data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hanamoto with the system of Hirata and Ohta to obtain the invention as specified in claim 14.

Regarding *claim 15*, Hirata and Ohta disclose the image forming apparatus discussed above in claim 12, but fail to expressly disclose if the image reader is reading another original, the command unit generates a command of discarding the image data to be printed after the reading operation for another original has been completed.

Hanamoto discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising an image reader for reading an original and acquiring image data of an original (column 3, lines 17 through 54), a mode memory for storing image forming conditions selected for the acquired image data (read-write memory 55), a printer for printing an image on paper, based on the image data stored in the image memory, under the image forming conditions stored in the mode memory (column 3, line 48 through column 4, line 35), a command unit for generating a command of discarding the image data being printed by the printer (column 4, lines 8 through 35), an image data discarding controller for discarding the image data stored in the image memory when the command of discarding the image data is generated by the command unit (column 4, lines 8 through 60), while maintaining the associated image forming conditions stored in the mode memory (column 4, lines 8 through 35), and a print control unit for causing the printer to print another image data newly read by the image reader under the maintained image forming conditions in the mode memory (column 3, line 32 through column 4, line 60, and column 5, lines 24 through 63).

Further, Hanamoto teaches that if the image reader is reading another original, the command unit generates a command of discarding the image data to be printed after the reading operation for another original has been completed (column 3, line 32 through column 4, line 60, and column 6, lines 8 through 57).

Hirata, Ohta, & Hanamoto are combinable because they are each in the same field of endeavor, as they all are systems that process input data, and they print an image on paper as an output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hirata and Ohta's system with the teachings of Hanamoto. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Hirata and Ohta's system would become more widely used, since image data would be able to be input through a scanner, as recognized by Hanamoto, therein allowing users to process more types of image data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hanamoto with the system of Hirata and Ohta to obtain the invention as specified in claim 15.

***Citation of Pertinent Prior Art***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

**Yoshida** (U.S. Patent Number 5,422,729) discloses a system that stores information in a memory and prints image data based on the stored information; and

**Takayanagi** (U.S. Patent Number 5,251,297) discloses a printing system that includes an image data storing memory and a parameter storing memory.

***Conclusion***

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (703) 305-0146. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Joseph R. Pokrzywa  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2622



jrp